TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 47. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. NOVEMBER 24, 1920. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

BIG GAIN SHOWN BY INCOME TAX

$436,228,881 Gain In Receipts From This Source

67 PAID $88,885,249

87,085 Persons In This State Submitted Returns As Compared With 9,674 In 1916—74 Fewer Millionaires.

Washington.—Incomes subject to taxation in the United States during 1918 increased $2,272,256,148 over the total incomes reported for taxation during 1917, according to a report made by the Internal Revenue Bureau. The taxation from such incomes increased during 1918 $436,228,881 over that collected in 1917. There were income was $15,924,639,355 and the total tax collected was $1,127,721,835.

In Maryland, according to the same figures, the total net incomes reported was $303,421,092 for 1918 and the total tax collected was $20,415,237. The incomes reported in Maryland were 1.91 per cent. of the total of $15,924,639,355 reported throughout the United States and the taxation collected in Maryland was 1.81 per cent. of the total taxes collected of $1,127,721,835.

How the income tax has developed until it reaches thousands of persons in Maryland not touched in 1916 is shown graphically by these statistics. In 1916, only 9,674 persons made income tax returns; in 1917, the total had reached 60,954, and in 1918, it was 87,085. The increase in 1917 over 1916 was at the rate of 530 per cent. and the increase in 1918 over 1917 was at the rate of 43 per cent.

The total net incomes reported for taxation, increased at a rapid pace also. In 1916, the total reported was only $121,009,054; in 1917, it was $253,433,289 and in 1918, it was $303,421,092. The taxation collected increased from $2,405,523 in 1916 to $12,378,724 in 1917 and to $20,415,237 in 1918.

The report repeals that Uncle Sam lost 74 millionaires in 1918. That was the period when war production was at its height. Republicans declared in the campaign that thousands of millionaires were created then through extravagance of the Democratic Administration.

Statistics in the report show but 67 returns by individuals with incomes of $1,000,000 and over. This was only seven more than in 1914, the year the European war broke out, when the country had 60 millionaires.

It was in 1915 that the number of millionaires began climbing. They just doubled the previous year, making a total of 120. In 1916, before this country entered the war, the number grew to 206. It dropped in 1917, the first year of Uncle Sam's participation to 141.

Statistics are not yet available for the number of millionaires in the calendar year, 1919.

The figures testify to the efficacy of the income taxes imposed during the war in preventing accumulation of great wealth, and in turning war profits into the Federal Treasury.

70,552 U. S. SOLDIERS GASSED.

Constituted More Than 31 Per Cent. Of Hospital Cases.

Washington.—More than 31 per cent. of all American soldiers admitted to hospitals overseas during the World War were gassed, according to a statement just made public by the Chemical Warfare Service. Excluding marines and sailors the total of American soldiers gassed was 70,552, of whom 1,221 died and 2,853, or 4.04 per cent., were discharged as having suffered some disability from gassing.

Every effort to prepare this country with an efficient gas defense in the event of another war is being made by chemical experts, according to officials of the service. Fifteen thousand chemists have moment's notice and are constantly engaged in research in order to perfect all kinds of gases for use in the event of hostilities.

At the same time, officials added, chemists are working out defensive measures by which America could meet an enemy's gas attack.

UKRAINIANS BEATEN BY REDS.

Evacuate Kiev And Other Towns In Their Flight.

Warsaw. — The Ukrainians have evacuated Kiev and other towns they had occupied and are fleeing defeated before the new Russian soviet offensive. The Bolshevik cavalry has swept through the Ukrainian lines at various points. Three of General Petlura's divisions were surrounded by soviet troops when the Ukrainian left wing broke because of bad communications.

MRS. WARNER NOT GUILTY.

Acquitted Of Charge Of Poisoning Her Infant Nephew.

Newport, Ky.—After being out a half an hour, a jury in the Campbell County Circuit Court found Mrs. Ida Warner, not guilty of the charge of murdering Stanley Williams, her infant nephew.

PREFERS DEATH TO MATRIMONY.

Billy Sunday Convert Tries To Kill Self.

Rock Island, Ill.—Desiring to live in accord with the preaching of "Billy" Sunday, but balking at the evangelist's call for all bachelors to marry, Andrew L. Lofquist, unmarried at 48, attempted suicide as the only way out. He is in a critical condition, having slashed his wrists with a razor. Sunday conducted a campaign here a year ago.

CANNED GOODS PRICES MAY COME DOWN.

Chicago. — Prices of canned goods will be no higher and may be somewhat lower in the coming months, according to Walter J. Sears, of Chillicothe, O., president of the National Canners' Association.

Standard inspection, voluntary on the part of association members, will be inaugurated in this year's output, it was announced.

Canned goods prices are at a very low ebb on account of lack of markets and the necessity of canners liquidating their finished products, according to H. A. N. Daily, president of the National Association of Canned Food and Dried Fruit Brokers.

"Government selling of surplus war material demoralized the canned food industry," he said. "These goods are nearly all absorbed now, and business is regaining its lost ground."

CONGRESSMAN TO AID FARMERS

Provision for Credits to Be Asked at Coming Session

WOULD EXPAND LOAN ACT

Assistance To Tenant Farmer Under Far mBank Law To Be Asked—Personal Rural Credit Also To Be Proposed.

Washington. — Congress will be called upon early in the coming session to provide adequate credit facilities to farmers, for it was pointed out by the leaders that agriculture is the biggest and most vital business in this country and farmers have been caught in a financial crisis.

An earnest effort will be made to extend the assistance of the Farm Loan Act to tenant farmers and a more liberal policy by the Federal Reserve System toward stockmen and others and some system of personal rural credit will be advocated.

Leading farmers contend that the agricultural production of America is threatened with a serious collapse because of iniquitous laws and the absence of others.

A short while ago the farmers made frantic but futile appeals to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of Currency for relief from the stringent regulations of credit in order to get funds to market the crops to advantage. When the Federal Reserve Board established its rules to restrict credit in an effort to cut down inflation and reduce the cost of living the farmers were hard hit, for it has been their custom to go to the banks and secure loans on crops just harvested or in the fields. The new rules blocked that courtesy, leaving the farmers in desperate plights for funds to provide for fertilizer, machinery and other farm needs.

It was estimated by experts that the drop in prices of farm products between July 1 and September 1 cost the farmers of the United States not less than $1,782,276,350.

TWO KILLED IN GUN FIGHT.

State Trooper And Man, Said To Be Union Organizer.

Williamson, W. Va.—Private Ernest L. Rippley, of the State Police, and William Hatfield, said to be a union organizer, killed each other in a pistol fight at Sands, 25 miles east of here, according to reports received by Captain Brockus, commander of the troopers on duty in the Mingo coal strike zone.

The trooper met Hatfield on the railroad tracks at Sands, and, according to reports to Captain Brockus, the latter drew a pistol and ordered Rippley to hold up his hands. When the trooper complied, the report said, Hatfield started shooting.

Rippley immediately answered the fire, and in exchange of shots, both men were killed.

GUILTY, SAYS KIDNAPPER.

Pascal To Be Sentenced By Judge Swartz Saturday.

Norristown, Pa. — August Pascal, alias Pasquale, "the Crank," self-confessed kidnapper and slayer of Blakely Coughlin, will be sentenced on Saturday by Judge A. S. Swartz, of the Montgomery County Court. Pascal pleaded guilty to second degree murder and guilty to a charge of kidnapping for purposes of extortion.

ANTI-SEDITION BILL URGED.

Senator Sterling Sees Necessity In "Red" Activities.

Washington.—Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, in an address here urged revival of the anti-sedition bill which passed the Senate but failed to pass the House in the last session of Congress. Senator Sterling said that House members got "cold feet" on the measure, yielding to views of opponents who held that it violated the idea of American independence and free speech.

HARDING TO BEDFORD, VA.

Will Make Address To Elks There December 5.

Bedford, Va.—President-elect Harding will come to this city on December 5. He is a member of the Marion (Ohio) lodge of Elks and will come to make the annual memorial address at the Elks' National Home. Many other guests will attend and indications are for the most pretentious demonstration ever attempted in this section of the State

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY OPENS

Paul Hymans, Former Belgian Premier, Elected President

UNITED STATES IS CHEERED

President Wilson Thanked For Calling The Meeting Of The Assembly In The Seat Of The League.

Geneva.—Paul Hymans, of Belgium, was selected permanent president of the League of Nations at the opening session of the League's assembly here. He received 35 votes to 4 votes for President Motta, of Switzerland, and one each for former President Ador, of Switzerland, and Leon Bourgeois, of France.

M. Hymans had called the delegates to order and introduced President Motta, of Switzerland, who in his address welcoming the delegates expressed the hope that the United States would not delay much longer in "taking its legitimate place in the league."

When M. Hymans, who heads the Belgian delegation and is a former foreign minister of Belgium, declared the first session of the assembly open the hall was crowded with men and women and there were several women among the delegates. Their toilettes, with the quaint red and yellow gowns of the Swiss Guards, gave touches of color to an otherwise sober scene.

M. Motta, in his greetings to the delegates, thanked the Peace Conference for having selected Geneva as the seat of the League of Nations and also thanked President Wilson for calling the meeting of the assembly in the seat of the league.

The first session of the League Assembly was greeted with the ringing of all the bells in Geneva after several minutes silence on the part of all the people of the canton. President Motta, of Switzerland, was followed by M. Hymans.

The Socialist leader, Hjalmar Branting, head of the Swedish delegation, provoked the first debate by objecting to the election of Paul Hymans as president of the league by acclamation.

M. Hymans, himself, decided the question by holding that, since one member requested a secret vote, he was entitled to it.

A more animated and more significant discussion grew out of the adoption of the agenda. Lord Robert Cecil, who represents South Africa, held that the application for membership of Albania, Bulgaria and Austria, which were received since the agenda was made up, should be added to it.

The assembly so decided, after the French delegates, M. Viviani and Bourgeois, had made it clear that the applications would be referred to a committee to be examined and a decision taken as to whether they would be received.

This reservation, it is contended, will establish a precedent so that, if Germany's application is received later, the French delegates will be able at once to raise the question of eligibility.

The working organization of the assembly was formed this afternoon, consists of six committees, each with 41 members, representing all the states attending. All questions on the agenda will be divided among these committees, and will come up for debate on the floor only when the reports are submitted. The presidents of these committees will be ex-officio vice-presidents of the assembly.

The debates clearly indicated that Lord Robert Cecil, Leon Bourgeois, Rene Viviani and Signor Titoni are likely to become leading figures on the floor, and that the small states are showing a spirit of independence and will not accept prearranged programs without having their say.

STRANGLED BALKY HORSE.

New York Farmer Fined $25 For Cruelty To Animal.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—As a punishment for balking, Edward Byrne, a farmer of Crum Elbow, tied one end of a rope around the neck of one of his horses, threw the rope over a tree limb and fastened the other end to the bridle of another, which immediately became frightened and pulled so hard that it tightened the rope and strangled its mate.

Members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals investigated, and Byrne, pleading guilty, was fined $25.

CAR RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

I. C. C. Revokes Orders As To Open Tops And Gondolas.

Washington.—The Interstate Commerce Commission revoked for the territory west of the Mississippi river orders restricting the use of open-top cars to the carrying of coal exclusively. The new order also extended permission to carriers east of the Mississippi to use all flat-bottom gondola cars for other commodities as well as coal.

IRELAND TALKING PEACE.

Dublin Correspondent Declares The Country Is Ripe For Overtures.

London.—According to the Daily Mail's Dublin correspondent, there is again talk of peace conciliation in Ireland. He declares that the power of the Sinn Fein extremists is broken and that extreme Sinn Feinism is no longer popular; that the moderates are again being listened to and that the country is ripe for a settlement.

SAYS INDIANS HAD A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Indians, long before the advent of white men, had a "League of Nations" and allowed suffrage to women, according to Miss Jane Gordon, of Los Angeles, descendant of the Wyandotte tribe. She is a delegate to the convention of the Society of American Indians in session here.

Miss Gordon assert the "league" for the prevention of wars included the following tribes: Seneca, Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayuga, Onieda and Tuscarora.

KILLED WHILE TUSSLING.

York Boy Tells District Attorney Of Death Of A Chum.

York, Pa.—In a confession to District Attorney Rochow, Raymond Stambaugh, 17 years old, of Spring Grove, admitted that he had accidentally killed Charles Wise, 12 years old, while the two boys were tussling in Hersheys Bottom, near York, October 23. After Wise was shot Stambaugh and two companions—Jack Wise and Elmer Glatfelter—told the story that Charles Wise was killed by a shot fired from somewhere in the bushes by an unknown person. This story the boys insisted was true until last Sunday, when Jack Wise, 15 years old, brother of the dead boy, told his mother just how the killing occurred. District Attorney Rochow then started an investigation.

FORTY-FOUR FLYERS TO RACE.

Will Compete For Pulitzer Trophy At Mitchel Field.

New York.—Forty-four aviators, including many army, navy and commercial test pilots, many of whom competed in the transcontinental air race and other endurance contests, will compete for the Pulitzer trophy at Mitchel Field, Long Island, on Thanksgiving Day, it was announced when the entry list was closed. The race, which is under the auspices of the Aero Club, will be over a 35-mile circuit.

In addition to the trophy, donated by Ralph Pulitzer for annual competition, gold, silver and bronze plaques and Liberty bond prizes will be given to the winners of first, second and third places. The club whose entry wins the contest will have the privilege of holding the event the following year.

MRS. MacSWINEY ILL.

Has Taken Provisional Passage For New York.

London.—Mrs. Terence MacSwiney, widow of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, still is too ill to receive visitors, but she has taken provisional passage by steamer for New York, and will go with several others to give evidence before the commission investigating the state of affairs in Ireland.

Mrs. MacSwiney has no intention of lecturing, and her stay in America is not likely to exceed a month. She was reluctant to go, but conceives it her duty to Ireland.

Peter MacSwiney, of New York, the late Lord Mayor's brother, who is in Ireland, will not accompany her.

MILLERAND INAUGURATED.

Ambassador Wallace Present At The Ceremonies.

Paris.—President Millerand paid his official Presidential visit to the Paris City Hall. This ceremony is considered the official inauguration of the President, similar to the fourth of March ceremonies in Washington following Presidential elections, so far as the formal solemnities are concerned.

Present at the ceermony were former Presidents Poincare and Loubet; Leon Bourgeois, President of the Senate; Raoul Peret, President of the Chamber of Deputies; Premier Leygues, all the members of the Cabinet, Marshals Joffre and Petain, Generals Manoury, Castelnau, Mangin, Pau, Berdoulat, Degoutte and Buat and all the heads of the diplomatic missions in Paris, including Amabassador Wallace.

SOFT DRINK BILL $51,000,000.

Consumers Paid That Amount In Taxes the Past Year.

Cincinnati.—Consumers of soft drinks have paid through the manufacturers of such libations during the past 11 months $51,000,000 to the revenue department of the Government.

The statement was made before the closing session of the convention of the association of bottlers of carbonated beverages by Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture. These figures would indicate that the manufacturers of soft drinks do business in excess of $500,000,000 a year.

PARAGUAY HIT BY PANIC.

Big Bank Closes Doors And Gets 60-Day Moratorium.

Asuncion, Paraguay.—A financial panic has prevailed here during the last few days, the result of a run on the Banco Mercantile, one of the most important establishments in Paraguay, which closed its doors and obtained a moratorium of two months. The suspension follows that of the Bank of Spain and Paraguay recently.

TUMULTY TO QUIT PUBLIC LIFE.

Admits Receiving "Suggestions" of Place on Customs Court.

Washington.—J. P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, indicated he preferred to enter private business after leaving the White House March 4. Tumulty admitted he had received "suggestions" of an appointment as judge of the United States Court of Customs Appeals, but stated that he had made no definite plans for his future work.

VIRGINIA NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Petersburg.—Secretary Josephus Daniels of the Navy was a visitor in Petersburg, spending several hours at the Hotel Petersburg between trains on his way from Norfolk to Washington.

Petersburg.—George Lundy, the young Chesterfield County man, charged with the murder of Clyde James, when he surprised James in the Lundy home talking to Mrs. Lundy, was given a preliminary hearing in Police Court and held without bail for trial in the Hustings Court.

Roanoke.—The Volstead prohibition law and the law in effect prior to the passage of the Volstead act are in conflict, according to an opinion handed down by Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Federal Circuit, a copy of which was made public here by Joseph H. Chitwood, acting attorney for the western district of Virginia.

Staunton.—Hilliard Knox, a colored trusty at the State lime grinding plant, escaped. Knox was serving the last of a four-year term for housebreaking. Hilliard makes the tenth man to gain his liberty recently. Of the five who have gotten away from the State convict force, only two have been recaptured. None of the quintet breaking jail here, a week ago, have been apprehended.

Suffolk.—Mrs. J. S. Turner, a native of Franklin, now employed in Suffolk, was instantly killed when the car in which she was riding was struck by the Norfolk and Western east-bound train. Mrs. Turner was returning to her home from work, in a car driven by Willie Evans, colored. Oscar Holland, ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Holland, was also in the car. The watchman claims that he was on the crossing, waving his lantern.

Danville.—Despite the urgence with which the Tobacco Growers' Association is seeking to cause the holding of tobacco, the sales here continue to be heavy. The report of the sales here last week shows that 3,040,895 pounds were sold here for $897,168.96, the average being $29.29 or an increase in the average of the previous week of 66 cents. At the present rate the bulk of the crop will have been marketed by the first of the coming year.

Fredericksburg.—The diocesan school board selected Tappahannock as the location for the Episcopal girls' school and Urbanna for the boys' school, to be established within the territory of the Rappahannock Valley Convocation. Tappahannock made application for the girls' school and the board recorded a unanimous vote in favor of this town. Fredericksburg is an applicant as the location for a boys' school yet to be established.

Fredericksburg. — Saturday night three churches of the city—the Presbyterian, Methodist and St. George's Episcopal—held a reception for the students of the State normal school who affiliate with the respective churches or Sunday-schools. An entertainment program, including music and refreshments, was arranged at each church and enjoyable socials were held. The Baptist church gave a similar entertainment some time ago.

Staunton.—David E. Webb, of Goshen, about 21 years old, was instantly killed on the Chesapeake and Ohio tracks in front of the station here when he fell beneath the wheels of a freight car on the first section of No. 92. He had been employed by the railroad company only two months and was a brakeman, his run being between Clifton Forge and Charlottesville. Webb was attempting to step off the train when his foot slipped and he fell under the wheels. His head was almost severed.

Danville.—Scott Stillman, aged 12, of Riedsville, N. C., was perhaps fatally injured and G. E. Barber was slightly injured when an auto, which Barber was driving, near the North Carolina town, was struck by north-bound train No. 136, of the Southern. Barber failed to see through his rain-dimmed windshield the train, and he crossed the track only to be caught by the engine which demolished the car and flung both occupants some distance. The little boy has internal injuries and a fractured skull. The train stopped and both of the injured were taken aboard and brought to Danville where an ambulance met the train and hastened both to the hospital.

Petersburg.—Five occupants of a Ford automobile, three boys and two girls, were slightly injured when the car turned turtle on the Hopewell road when the steering gear broke. According to witnesses, the car was traveling at a rapid rate of speed when the steering gear broke and the car swerved to one side and turned over. The occupants were cut with flying glass and were brought to the Petersburg Hospital, where they received medical attention before their names could be learned.

Bristol.—At the closing session of the twenty-second annual convention of the Women's Missionary Union of Virginia held here, the following officers were selected for 1920-1921: Mrs. John F. Vines, of Roanoke, president; Miss Lizzie Savage, of Richmond, first vice-president; Mrs. C. F. Sugg, second vice-president; Mrs. J. P. Thomas, of Richmond, corresponding secretary; Miss Sue D. Herring, assistant recording secretary; Miss Elizabeth Ellyson, of Richmond, Young People's leader; Mrs. John A. Barker, of Richmond College, correspondent; F. T. Crump, treasurer.

STATE CAPITAL

Prosperity Shown In Labor Report.

Richmond.—Virginia has 3,600 plants and firms engaged in manufacturing, mining and building operations, with a total investment in these establishments of $333,155,608 and an average of 137,027 employes for the entire year, according to the annual report of John Hirschberg, State Labor Commissioner, which has been submitted to Governor Davis. The total amount paid in wages and salaries, exclusive of the salaries of officials, amounted to $112,291,623 during the year, according to the report.

Howard T. Colvin, assistant to Mr. Hirschberg, compiled a great deal of the report, under the supervision of the Labor Commissioner.

Total value of the output from these concerns during the fiscal year just ended was $653,842,309, a falling off of over $251,211,575, when compared with the preceding year. The report attributes this change in out-put values to the change from war industrials back to peace-time industries.

On this point the report says:

"During the war there was a great increase in production along certain lines, particularly in those industries engaged in the production of war materials and supplies, the building of ships, etc. This temporary spurt in these particular industries has now subsided and a proper comparison of the activities of Virginia industries for the year 1919 would be with those of the year 1916, the year preceding the war, rather than with the year 1918. If we make such a comparison, we will find that the total output for the year 1919 was nearly double that of the year 1916, the increase being $274,312,781.07.

"Taken on the whole," says the report, "the industries of the State are in a more healthy condition today (the calendar year 1919) than in any previous year in their history, and present signs indicate that Virginia will soon rank well up among the manufacturing States of the country."

Editors Up In Arms.

Condemnation of some of the methods adopted by publicity agents was voiced by the executive committee of the Virginia Press Association at a meeting held here last week. The matter was brought before the committee by President L. E. Pugh, who exhibited a copy of a daily, with the front page smeared over with a large advertisement in red ink, the same being marked "extra." The resolution adopted follows:

"Resolved, That we, the executive committee of the Virginia Press Association, regard the action of certain advertisers or publicity agents in printing their advertisements across the front pages of certain papers in this State, after such papers had been delivered by the regular publishers, to be reprehensible in the extreme, and advise that proper legal action be taken against the guilty parties in every instance, and that we pledge support to those publishers whose rights may be thus invaded, and that this action and warning be at once furnished all publishers of the State."

Would Abolish Jails And Almshouses.

Recommendation that the Commonwealth abolish jails throughout the State will be made in the annual report of Joseph T. Mastin, secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. This does not mean that abolition of institutions where criminals may be segregated from their fellowmen will be asked, but it will be recommended that jails, as they have al Dr. Mastin also is asking that the sys ways existed in the State, be abolished. tem of alms-houses in Virginia be completely changed and that the State abolish such institutions as now are maintained by the Commonwealth.

Further, Dr. Mastin suggests that the practice of putting men in jail because they are unable to pay their fines is unjust and should be done away with. He says that a prisoner unable to pay a fine imposed should be given his freedom on probation and allowed to pay any fine which might have been assessed in installments.

Woman Aspirant For School Head.

Pittsylvania County has the distinction of furnishing the first woman aspirant for office in Virginia under the new national dispensation which gives them the same opportunity of running the government as has been enjoyed by their brothers since the founding of the republic.

The candidate is Mrs. W. W. Beverley, of Whitmell, who is an active opponent of Fletcher B. Watson, Jr., of Chatham, for the position of superintendent of schools of Pittsylvania. The place became vacant through the resignation of the superintendent.

Mrs. Beverley is being strongly indorsed for the position which she seeks

Petersburg.—John J. Guinan, former member of the local detective corps, convicted by a jury in the Hustings Courts of this city at the June term of the murder of R. H. Brown on April 30, and given a sentence of seventeen years in the State Penitentiary, was granted a new trial by Judge Mullen, who set aside the verdict of the jury on the ground of a misdirection of the jury by the court as to the instructions and the exclusion of certain evidence. The court's action came after several months' deliberation of the motion of counsel for the defense for a new trial.

Fredericksburg.—The students of the Fredericksburg public schools have begun a vigorous campaign in an effort to raise funds to secure a motion-picture-projecting machine, with good prospects of success. The machine will be used in the school in illustrating English classics, home economics and scientific courses. The motion-picture machine has come to be considered an essential and valuable part of the equipment of an up-to-date school, and the Fredericksburg school has been given an opportunity to possess one.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

"And a Whole Case Might Cause a War"

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of State Colby said that he would go to court to prevent the customs officials of the Treasury department from searching the baggage of diplomatic agents and officers of other countries arriving in the United States.

The customs people were hunting for hootch in the belongings of people coming to the land of the free, and they declined to recognize international law, which makes the belongings of a diplomat immune.

It is a wise law, at least for the United States, some people think. Our government has to deal with these notables and agents from other parts, and it deals with them to promote the interests of the United States. They are mad when they are sent here, preferring to go to Roumania, Monaco, Sweden, or other livelier parts—even to Albania, Armenia, or Liberia—and it is unwise to make them madder.

A quart of liquor taken away from a diplomat might wreck a treaty, and a whole case might cause a war.

Be this as it may, the customs service receded from its position with respect to the importation of liquor by the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries. Officials said that not only could the diplomats bring liquor in, but that liquor consigned would have to be admitted. Such consignments already in the country, however, can be removed from the port only by a diplomat or a member of his household, it was held.

First Postage Stamps in the United States

SEVENTY-THREE years ago this year the first United States postage stamp was placed on sale for the benefit and convenience of the letter-writing public of New York city. In these three score and thirteen years the postoffice has issued 475 types of postage stamps, ranging in value from 1 cent to $5. The first postage stamp, a 5-cent one, was authorized by act of congress March 3, 1847, and is known to have been issued in five colors—dark and light sable, red, brown and orange red. We are told, too, that 3,712,000 were issued in three years. They were recalled June 30, 1851. The design shows a three-quarter-to-the-left portrait of Benjamin Franklin, over which are the words Postoffice and the letters U. S. in the upper corners, one in each. Below, 5 cents 5.

It seems fitting that our first postmaster general should have first place on the stamps of this country. That he was father of American postal service is agreed. In 1737 Franklin was made postmaster of Philadelphia, and 16 years later, from the hands of the then king of England, received the commission of deputy postmaster general for the American colonies, with the yearly salary of $3,000.

In 1774 he was ousted from office by the king for his very much pronounced "rebel" sympathies, but he was not jobless long. The continental congress knew, perhaps from past observation, that the services of a postal chief were necessary, and he was appointed by them in that capacity the next July.

It was not until July, 1851, that the first of the higher value stamps came out.

In the early days of the postage stamp fewer letters were written than today. In those days one stamp represented the postal requirements of twenty people, and today (taking into consideration the jump in population) 454 stamps are required for every man, woman and child in this country, according to the most recent Postoffice department statistics.

Farm Tenantry Increases in Middle West

INCREASE in farm tenantry which has become an issue in Kansas does not appear uniform throughout the Central West, according to reports received in Washington from a number of agricultural authorities. While the majority of the several states heard from report an advance, Wisconsin notes no change and Oklahoma declares a decrease. Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and Ohio show increases. The situation in the various states named is thus indicated:

Farm tenantry in Oklahoma has shown a decrease of 7 per cent during the ten years since 1910, according to figures from each county compiled by H. H. Shutz, federal statistician for the state.

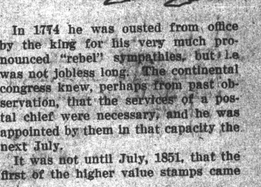
"The percentage of rented farms has increased somewhat in the southern half of Wisconsin," Joseph A. Becker, agricultural statistician at Madison, Wis., writes. "However, the large number of new farms being opened up in the northern part of the state, practically all of which are operated by owners, has more than kept up the percentage of owned farms."

Farm tenantry increased 4 per cent in Illinois in the ten-year period from 1909 to 1919, according to figures compiled by the state department of agriculture at Springfield. Tenantry in 1919 was estimated at 45.5 per cent.

Farm tenantry in Ohio will show only an increase of 5 per cent over 1910, in the opinion of A. Q. Falconer, head of the rural economics department at Ohio State university.

Farm tenantry in Minnesota is steadily increasing because of the advanced prices of farm lands and a hesitancy on the part of many retiring farmers to relinquish title to their lands, according to M. J. Holmberg, state commissioner of agriculture.

American Hen Is a National Institution



THE American hen may have her weaknesses as an individual, but collectively she is a national institution. If you doubt this, poise that upraised knife over the mattutinal boiled egg and consider these facts:

America's hens cackled 23,484,000,000 times last year in proud announcement. There were 1,957,000,000 dozen eggs produced in the United States. For these, the farmer received an average price of 43.8 cents a dozen, or about $850,000,000.

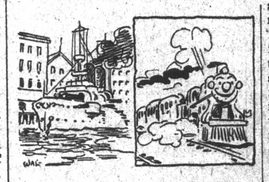
Uncle Sam says himself so officially. He furnished the information to the delegates to the National Poultry, Butter and Egg association convention, which met recently in Chicago. These delegates were quite swelled up with a just and fitting pride, for they represent the men who collected the hen fruit, handled it with care and brought the enormous crop to market.

The data was compiled for the produce men by the bureau of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. It further shows there were 600,000,000 pounds of poultry marketed at an average price of 23.84 cents per pound to the farmer, or a total value of $143,040,000.

"Butter and eggs" are two words and things that seem to go together. Of butter there were 851,269,140 pounds brought to market at an average price of 59.5 cents a pound to the producer, or $506,505,138.

The wholesale price for "fresh firsts," as the brand new eggs are known in trade jargon, was 48.2 cents a dozen in Chicago, and 55.6 in New York city. The average price of best butter in Chicago was 58.4 cents a pound, and in Gotham 60.7.

Good Old Oregon—Railroads Picking Up



PORTLAND, Ore., will become the home port of the old battleship Oregon, famous veteran of the Spanish-American war, if recommendations made by the chief of the bureau of navigation of the Navy department are carried out. The recommendation was made by the chief following recent conferences of Navy department bureau heads with George White, adjutant general of Oregon. Admiral Count, chief of the operations division of the Navy department, favors the plan. The Oregon at present is out of commission and is stationed at the Puget sound navyyard at Bremerton, Wash.

EFFICIENCY of the railroads has increased greatly since their return to private management, according to a summary of operating statistics made public by the interstate commerce commission. The report is for the first seven months of 1920, five months of which were under private operation. Comparisons are made with the same period of 1919, when the roads were under government control. It is declared that the average of 769 net tons per freight train in July not only exceeds the train load in any month since the government relinquished control, but is greater than in any month during federal operation.

IOWA land increased in value on an average of $63 an acre from March, 1919, to March, 1920, according to figures just given out by the United States Department of Agriculture, a committee from which has recently completed an investigation of the recent land boom.